BULLETIN

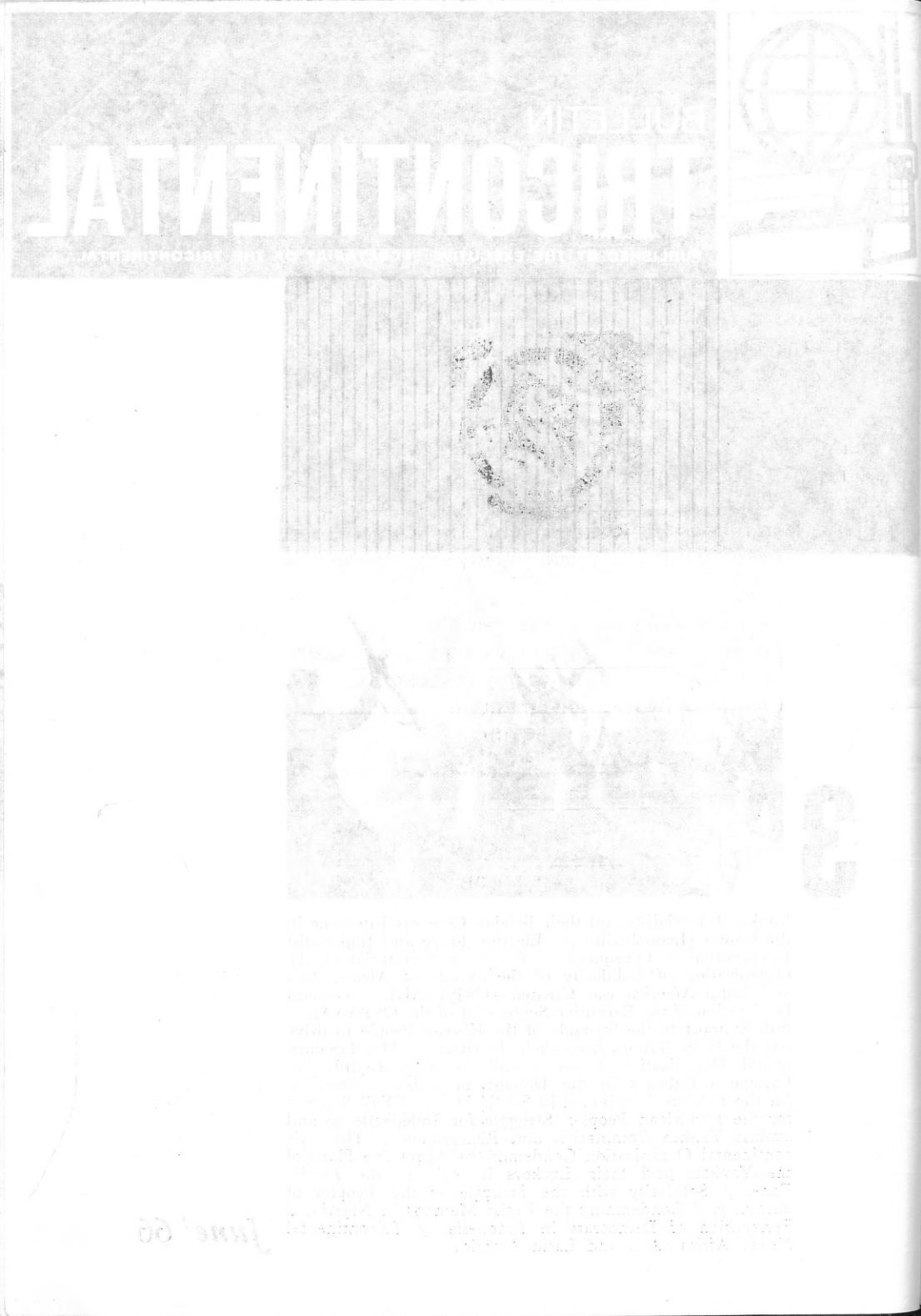
TRICONTINENTAL

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE TRICONTINENTAL.

3

Yankee Imperialists and their Belgian Consorts Intervene in the Congo (Leopoldville). / Election Farce and Imperialist Intervention in Quisqueya. / Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the People of Africa, Asia and Latin America was Created (OSPAAAL). / General Declaration of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL. / Full Support to the Struggle of the Korean People to drive out the U. S. Troops from their Territory. / The Tricontinental Organization Issues a call for each Country to Become a Bulwark in the Defense of Cuba. / Freedom for the Patriots Imprisoned in South Africa. / Full Support for the Portorican Peoples' Struggle for Independence and against Yankee Domination and Repressions. / The Tricontinental Organization Condemns the Aggressive Plans of the Yankees and their Lackeys in Asia in the Pacific Zone. / Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples of Paraguay. / Condemning the Facist Methods in Nigeria. / Persecution of Democrats in Indonesia. / Tricontinental News: Africa, Asia and Latin America.

June' 66



Editorial

The movement of liberation of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America has taken a far reaching step on the road of its final vertebration and functioning. On May 31st., in the City of Havana, representatives of the peoples of the countries of the three continents constituted the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL).

This is a fact of extraordinary importance.

This Executive Secretariat is composed of representatives of Vietnam, Korea, Syria, Pakistan, so-called Portuguese Guinea, Congo (L), United Arab Republic, Republic of Guinea, The Dominican Republic, Chile, Venezuela, Puerto Rico and Cuba, acting as Secretary General. This Secretariat will make possible the implementing of the important resolutions of the First Tricontinental Conference, seeing that they are carried out.

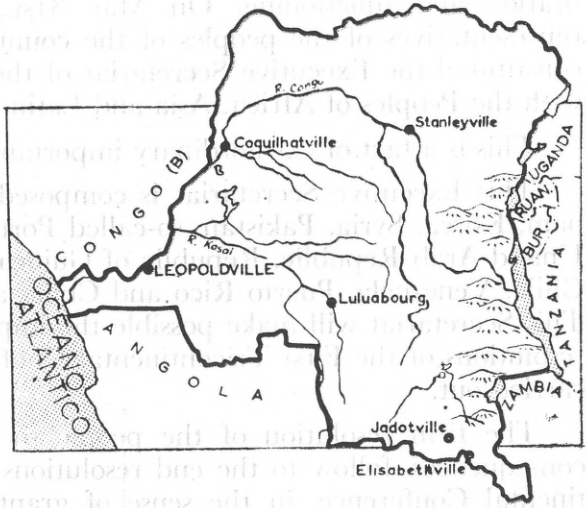
The firm resolution of the people to further, and, regardless of consequences, follow to the end resolutions resulting from the Tricontinental Conference, in the sense of granting all type of moral and material support to the movements of national liberation of the three continents, has been fully confirmed.

The constitution of the Executive Secretariat took place precisely at the time when the imperialist government of the United States provoked the revolutionary people of Cuba by the aggression from the Guantanamo Naval Base, creating a veritable state of belligerent tension in the area of the Caribbean.

The responsibility of the Executive Secretariat is even more significant at the time when the Northamerican imperialism has unleashed a general offensive against the peoples and the revolutionary movements of Africa, Asia and Latin America, making it imperative to tighten the coordination of the action of the peoples, to oppose aggression with a general revolutionary strategy.

The peoples of the three continents can see, in the constitution of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, the first historical link with the irresistible future development of the popular revolution in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Yankee Imperialists and their Belgian Consorts Intervene in the Congo (Leopoldville)



The events which occurred in the Congo (Leopoldville) since the proclamation of independence —June 30 1960— up to the present time, proved that the imperialist powers, headed by the United States, are using all available means —including terror, mass assassinations or political manoeuvers— in order to maintain Patricio Lumumba's people under the yoke of disguised slavery and to perpetuate their domination over the incalculable wealth possessed by this Central African country.

Though it is true that the Congo has become a link in the rivalry between the financial trusts of the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Holland, which are desperately looking forward to a re-distribution of the sphere of influence corresponding to the capital forces of each group, it is evident that, in more than one occasion, facing the advance of the patriotic forces, imperialists have postponed their discrepancies and have come to an agreement in order to confront their common enemy: the Congolese people.

The Congo occupies a very important strategic position in the African continent in regard to Yankee and Belgian imperialists. There, old and new colonialists are erecting the last bulwark that will protect South Africa against the national liberation movement coming down from the northern part. The international monopolist groups, who are cruelly exploiting the African people and who are obtaining fabulous benefits at the

expense of the low wages paid, consider the Congo, not only as a buffer state between the liberated north and the racist countries in the South, but also as a springboard which permits them to apply pressure on the neighbor states and to carry out provocations against them. Therefore, it is evident that the events which might develop in the Congo, will always have a great influence on the fighting strategy, with the purpose of liquidating the points of support of colonialists in African territory.

On account of the facts mentioned above, the imperialists have used all available resources to repress brutally the Congolese progressive forces, and to try to keep in power the governing puppet whoever he may be, Kasavubu, Adoula, Tshombe or Mobutu.

It is both Belgium, the ancient metropolis, and the United States, representing the present aggressiveness of world-wide imperialism, who are playing the role of shock troops against the Congolese patriots. Counting on the shameless support of the United States, Belgium has carried out military interventions in two different opportunities.

The first, which occured shortly after the instauration of the Republic and almost culminated in the definitive separation of wealthy Katanga from the rest of the country was followed by the Northamerican subversive ac-

tivity under the banner of the United Nations, which, in a way, permitted the United States to achieve some of its objectives in the Congo.

It is not an unknown fact that one of the first conspirations against the government of Lumumba, which lasted three months, was planned, financed and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency. In a letter sent to the General Assembly of the United Nations, on November the 11th, 1960, the Congo's national hero wrote: "Instead of helping the Congolese leaders to find a pacific solution to the conflict provoked by Kasavubu, some strong nations are making everything possible to widen the breach already existing between us, for they plan to carry out, indirectly, the division of the Congo. Regarding this, all the Congolese people deplore the attitude of the United States's government; with great sorrow I point out to the General Assembly that as eloquently proven by the documents that were captured, the 30 million francs recently confiscated in Stanleyville from a group of persons who were conspiring to seize power by means of a coup d'etat, came from Northamerican sources."

But everything did not happen as planned by the imperialists. Lumumba was murdered, but his example and his ideals were not buried with him. Early in 1964, an armed insurrection started in the Congo, rapidly spreading to the North of the country; as the imperialists realized the failure of their plans, they openly started punitive actions in the Congo, which was once more subjected to the armed intervention of the colonial powers. The Yankee-Belgian war material (armoured tanks, cannons, mortars and other weapons) flowed in considerable quantities; numerous mercenaries were recruited, generously paid by the powers belonging to the NATO, transport planes carried hundreds of Northamerican paratroops, ready to take part in the military operations, and Northamerican planes, piloted by Cuban counterrevolutionaries hired in Miami and New York, savagely bombed and strafed the rebels. Nevertheless, it was necessary to send regular Belgian troops to Stanleyville, and other cities —transported in Yankee planes— to thwart the advance of the armed struggle.

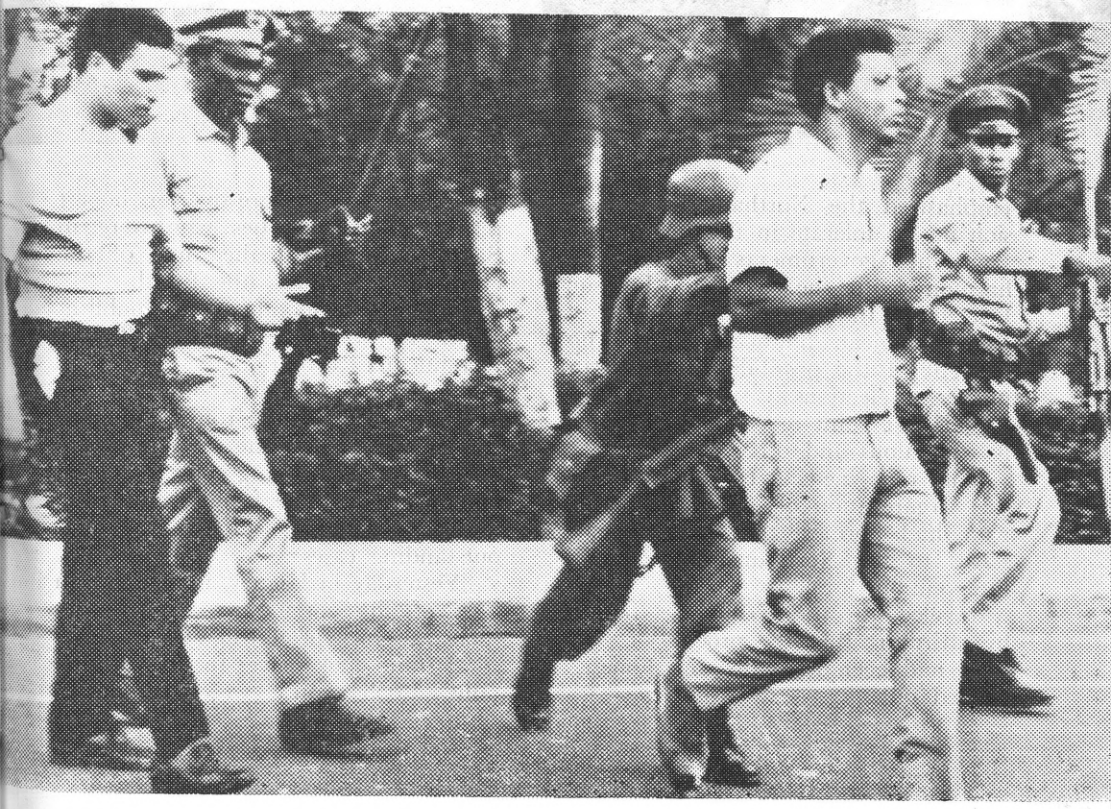
The Stanleyville operation, and the other interventionist actions are not just new chapters in the Congolese tragedy; with these aggressive activities, the imperialists also want to intimidate and blackmail, by means of terror, the other African countries who support the National Liberation Movement in the Continent.

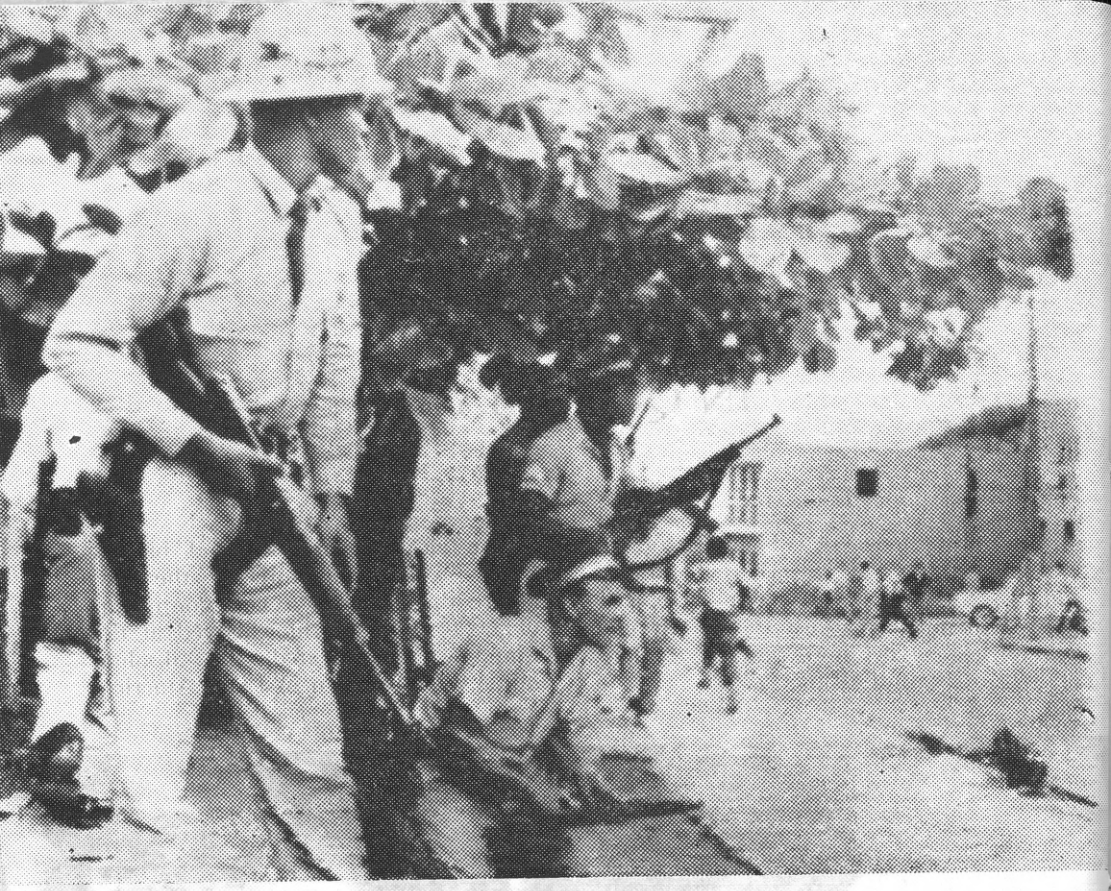
But these criminal plans are doomed to failure, as they do not take into consideration the development of the anti-imperialist struggle, not only in Africa, but also in Asia and Latin America; neither do they take into consideration the unswerving will to battle of the Congolese people, which is, in the last instance, the one to whom belongs the decision regarding the ultimate destiny of its country.

ELECTION FARCE AND IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION IN QUISQUEYA

To the mockery of international public opinion, the elections that have just taken place in the Dominican Republic concluded with the "triumph" of the Trujillist and pro-U.S. candidate, Joaquin Balaguer.

The elections imposed and backed by the occupation forces —the day before the elections a new contingent of 5,000 U. S. marines arrived at the island— demonstrated the absolute failure of reformism in Latin America,





emphasized the Northamerican decision not to tolerate in this hemisphere any other governments but those in harmony with the so-called "Johnson Doctrine", and destroyed all hopes of the Dominican political sectors who thought of the possibility of celebrating legal elections.

This last point reached an extremely scandalous and dirty degree.

The renowned (sic) observers of the Organization of American States, who had formerly given a "legal" status to the Northamerican military intervention, sanctifyed the worldwide electoral fraud in their reports by affirming that the process of elections had been normally and honestly carried out.

Only a few progressive or honest prominent personalities who were in Santo Domingo at the time of the elections, denounced the fraud.

Foreign correspondents also published the fraud even before Juan Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary Party had impugned the elections. On the 4th of June, a journalist from a Western country wrote that the lawyers of the D.R.P. were working on the legal denunciation of the frauds committed, and gave details of some of the most outstanding cases:

"Yesterday in Higuey, in the eastern part of the country, a popular demonstration of protest against the electoral fraud took place. In this location only 1,053 votes were computed.

More than 10,000 persons rushed into the streets screaming that they were members of the D. R. P., as a proof of the false number of voters."

Further on he pointed out:

"Another evidence of the abnormal procedures is the number of voters compared with the time needed to vote.

The voting lasted 12 hours, from 6 in the morning to 6 at night; that is, 720 minutes.

The act of voting —taking the ballot, going into the voting box, putting the ballot in the envelope, tearing the unused ballot, dampening the fingers in indelible ink, etc. —according to estimates, can be performed by each voter in 4 minutes.

Not even considering that the act of voting may be performed in one minute, could each electoral table compute more than 720 voters.

According to these logic estimates, people here cannot understand how there can be tables computing 6,000 votes or more".

The techniques of the electoral "putsch" were carried out by a real army of Cuban counter-revolutionaries, headed by Santiago Rey, ex-Minister of the Interior of Fulgencio Batista's tyranny, who offered their unconditional services to Joaquin Balaguer, candidate of the Reformist Party.

The illegal elections also had the open support of the Dominican Armed Forces which backed the most diverse frauds, as well as the participation of the members of the Central Electoral Commission, whose officers were openly reactionary.

The popular manifestations of protest, many of them caused by spontaneous indignation, were brutally repressed by the authorities, the results being an irreparable balance of victims.

In this manner, with the consent of the provisional government of the wealthy landowner, Garcia Godoy, the Dominican people witnessed how the manoeuvers of reaction sealed Joaquin Balaguer's victory.

The saddest of all these results, is the fact that, after 30 years of anti-trujillist resistance, it is the spirit of the Caribbean Jackal which has taken possession of the political command in the Dominican Republic through its former dummy Joaquin Balaguer.

For the time being, imperialism is licking its chops over the victory, but it should not forget the experience that the Dominican people has accumulated during the three decades of struggle against Trujillo, during the glorious days of the April 1965 Revolution, during the direct confrontment with the foreign invaders, and now, during the open elctoral manoeuvers, for these are sources of wisdom which the Dominican people shall not only never forget, but will also know to make profitable. Just as the Guatemalan people has not forgotten the bitter experience of 1954; and at present, the fighting guerrilleros of that country, are making it profitable in their struggle.

Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the People of Africa, Asia and Latin America was Created (OSPAAAL)

The First Tricontinental Conference held in Havana, realizing the undeferrable need to coordinate and to intensify solidarity among the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; and considering the development and the strength acquired by the revolutionary movement in the three continents, adopted a resolution on the creation of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, has been constituted on May 31st, only four months after the adoption of this agreement, in the same city where such a great event took place. The Executive Secretariat, instituted by the First Tricontinental Conference, is composed of the representatives of the following countries: the NLF of South Vietman, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syria and Pakistan representing Asia; the United Arab Republic (U.A.R.), the Liberation Movements of the African Portuguese Colonies, the Congo (Leopoldville) and the Republic of Guinea, representing Africa; and Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Chile representing Latin America.

Cuba was appointed to occupy the General Secretaryship.

The act for the constitution was held in the Cuban capital, at the very moments when this country had been declared in state of alert, under the menace of Yankee imperialist aggression, and its people declared themselves ready to fight "so long as we have one man left or there is still one people in the world fighting, arms in hand".

The presidency, composed of the representatives of the countries which

form the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, sat under the portraits of Lumumba, Van Troi, and Sandino, symbols of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

There were also present delegates from the revolutionary organizations of the three continents, members of the diplomatic corps from the socialist and liberated countries, and the leaders of the Communist Party of Cuba and of the Revolutionary Govvernment, who, together with the numerous Cuban public, demonstrated their solidary support to the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the very dramatic moments of combative decision which this country was undergoing.

During the act, Maria Amelia Lopes Fonseca, representative of the Liberation Movement of the African Portuguese Colonies, read the General Declaration of the Executive Secretariat.

The closing speech was delivered by Osmany Cienfuegos, Secretary General of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, who presented the Political Report of the Organization.

In his speech Osmany Cienfuegos offered an analysis of the revolutionary struggle in Africa, Asia and Latin America, of the imperialist violence perpetrated in the three continents in order to halt the revolutionary achievements, of the first measures taken by the Organization, celebrating journeys of solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, and the attacks launched against the Tricontinental Conference.

He emphatically expressed that "those who attack the Tricontinental Conference, oppose, in one way or

another, the advance of the struggles for national liberation".

He also pointed out "the culminating example of the increasing development of the struggles for national liberation in Africa, Asia and Latin America is represented by the struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against the criminal aggressions of the Northamerican expeditionary forces".

The Secretary General finished his address making an appeal to strengthen "all our struggles and actions; let us by means of our mighty battles, put an end to the system of colonialist and imperialist domination". "Let us carry forth, with all the forces available, the principles agreed upon at the First Tricontinental Conference".

General Declaration of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL

In the City of Havana, Cuba, Free Territory of America, and complimenting the resolutions of the First Tricontinental Conference of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, held in this city from the 3rd. to the 15th. of January of the present year, in which 82 countries were represented, today, May 31st. 1966, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America is constituted, composed of the representatives of the peoples of Cuba (Secretary General), Venezuela, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Chile, United Arab Republic, Guinea, Portuguese Colonies in Africa, Congo (Leopoldville), Popular Democratic Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Syria and South Vietnam.

In the five months that have elapsed between that historic occurrence and the constitution of this Executive Secretariat, the world events have evidenced that the Conference was totally correct in its appraisal of the increasingly aggressive character of imperialism, its just pronouncements relative to the anxiety for progress and decision to struggle for freedom of the peoples of the three continents; the need for active solidarity between the countries who have not yet attained liberation and those who, having already taken this historic step, are still subjected to the interventionist imperialist policy of pressure, aggression, blockade and blackmail, just as imperialism realizes that it is fated to disappear from the scene of history, vanquished by the victorious struggle of the masses.

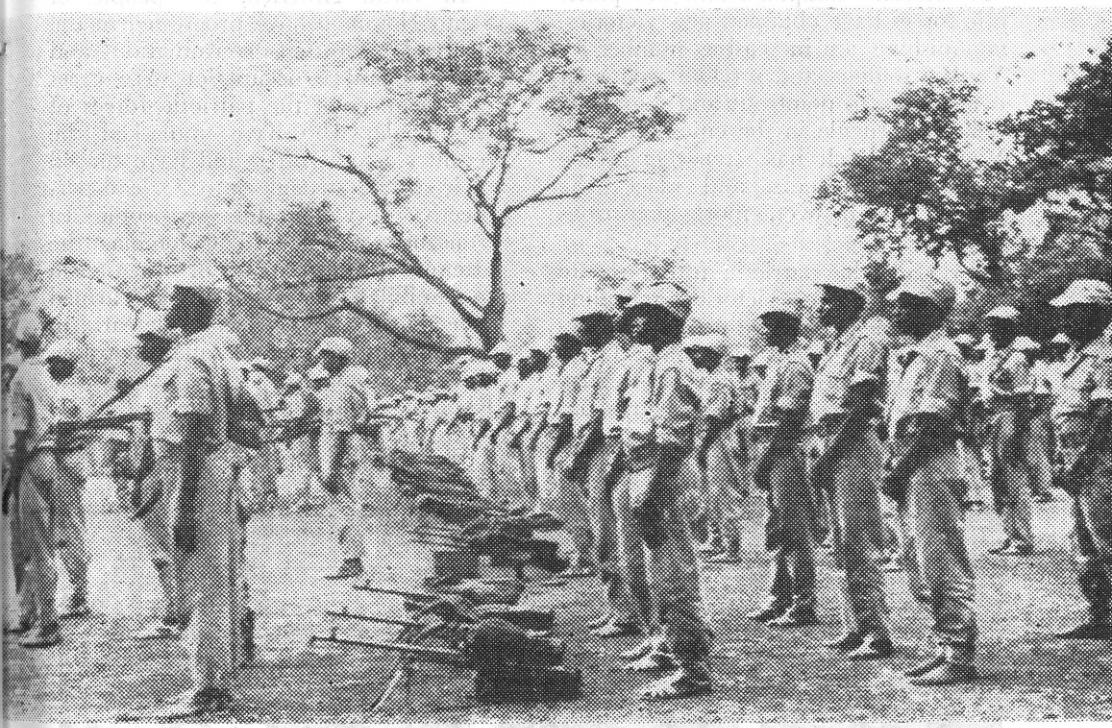
The fruitful conclusion of the First Tricontinental Conference, at the same time that it has aroused the unanimous enthusiasm of the people, has also provoked the most furious reactions of imperialism, especially of Yankee imperialism and its satellites, caused by the defeat imposed on them by the success of the great Havana meeting; the unprecedented event of an enormous assembly of anti-imperialist movements of the Three Continents, which have suffered most the exploitation of their riches and been most deeply wounded in their dignity.

The reaction of imperialism to this event of tremendous revolutionary importance is evidence of its fear that as a consequence of this meeting, the struggle of the peoples for their liberation may be hastened and become more effective, so that revolutionary militance will be increasingly extended throughout the three continents, the ideological level of the masses will be raised, the falsehoods and slanders of imperialist propaganda will be destroyed. The imperialists are aware that the Tricontinental Conference is a step of considerable significance, and that it constitutes an irreversible event in the history of the liberation of humanity.

At this time, Yankee imperialism and its lackeys, the British, French, the West German, Belgian, Dutch and Japanese imperialists, the Portuguese colonialists and Israel, who is a tool of

imperialism, have increased their aggression to the peoples who are fighting for their liberation and the maintenance of their independence and sovereignty.

An uninterrupted chain of interventions and aggressions, with a total disregard of world public opinion; the repression and mass murders in Indonesia; the overthrow of the popular government in Ghana; the maintenance of North American military occupation in the Dominican Republic, against the wishes of the people; the intensification of the bombings in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; the increased aggression and the policy of extermination applied to the people of South Vietnam; the armed aggression against the people of Cambodia and Laos; provocations against the People's Republic of China, Syria and the Republic of Guinea, as well as occupied South Yemen and the most recent of its aggressions and provocations against the Cuban people, perpetrated from the Guantanamo Naval Base located in territory usurped from Cuba, are some of the desperate measures taken by imperialism, in its frantic career of criminal deeds.



This Secretariat expresses its most energetic condemnation of these crimes, aggressions and provocations, which are the faithful evidence of the fascist character taken by imperialism. At the same time we point out with joy that, regardless of imperialist violence, the people continue to increase their fight, bringing nearer the time of

final victory. In the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, imperialism has received very hard blows, and has failed in its policy of intimidating the people, who recently surpassed the mark of 1,000 Yankee planes destroyed, which constitutes a tremendous victory for all the people of the world. In South Vietnam, regardless of the continuous increase of the Army of Occupation, the imperialists failed in their "dry season" campaign and the patriotic forces have obtained new victories, vanquishing an increasing number of Yankee soldiers and satellite troops; it is necessary to point out and salute the political struggle in the cities of South Vietnam, which has strengthened the popular movements, and places the enemy in an even more precarious position.

In Laos the patriotic forces secure each day greater victories, repealing the continued offensive of the Yankees and their satellites. The brave Cambodian people oppose the most firm resistance to the continuous aggressions of the imperialists. In Yemen, Aden, and North Kalimantan, the revolutionary movements remain firm. In Africa, the imperialist manoeuvers to quench the armed struggles of the movements of liberation of the Portuguese Colonies and the Congo (Leopoldville) have failed miserably. Likewise, the African people have unmasked and defeated several attempted coups d'etat, planned by imperialist subversion, bent on reconquering the African Continent.

In Latin America, the people of Santo Domingo have progressed in the struggle for self-determination and against Yankee occupation. We greet the advances of the patriotic forces of Guatemala, who have unmasked the recent electoral farce and have turned their armed struggle into a clear perspective of victory for the people. In Venezuela, Peru and Colombia, the attempts of the puppets of imperialism to annihilate the revolutionary armed struggle, have met with defeat. In Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Argentine, Uruguay, Ecuador, Chile, South Rhodesia, Uganda and South Africa, as well as in other coutries, the struggle

of the popular masses has obtained a vigorous impulse, which permits the revolutionary movements to be in a better position to attain their objectives. Concurring with the Tricontinental Movement, the Popular Movements in the three continents have taken on renewed activity; among these, the fight of the people of North America against racial discrimination and the war in Vietnam are outstanding.

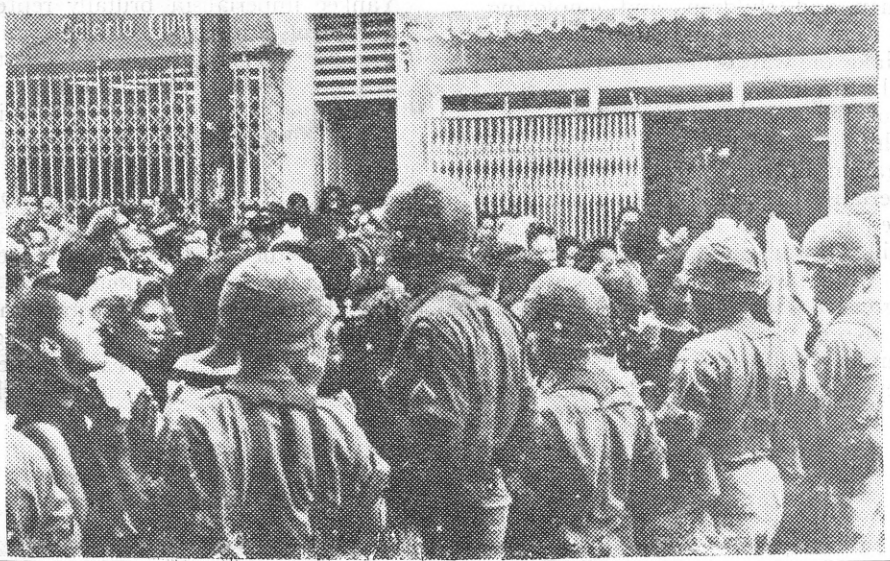
The Executive Secretariat, in the name of the peoples of the three continents, expresses its firmest support and unconditional assistance to these just struggles; pays heartfelt homage to the martyrs who have given their lives for the liberation of their countries; expresses its warmest solidarity with all revolutionaries who are prisoners, and sends its militant greetings of stimulation to the heroic fighters of Africa, Asia and Latin America, especially to the heroic people of Vietnam, whose epic and victorious battle is today the core of anti-imperialist struggle, constituting a spring of inspiration, a lesson and a fountain of renewed faith for all the people of the world.

This panorama from which imperialist violence can be observed in all latitudes, and the revolutionary conscience, which is present in all the exploited countries, gives greater historic stature to the First Tricontinental Conference, and binds and stimulates the Organization that is being constituted today in Socialist and Revolutionary Cuba.

In order to carry out the objetives assigned to this Organization, we energetically appeal to all the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and of the world, exhorting them to cooperate actively with the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL to unite, coordinate and further the struggle of the people against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; to supply effective support to the movements of the countries who fight, not only to maintain and consolidate their liberation, but also to attain it, conquering their independence and national sovereignty, and thus achieve world peace and social progress.

Finally, we DECLARE:

That we will dedicate our greatest endeavors to fulfill successfully, the historic responsibility entrusted to us by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, in the First Tricontinental Conference of Solidarity.



Full Support to the Struggle of the Korean People to drive out the U. S. Troops from their Territory

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as all the other peoples of the world, will celebrate from June 25th. to July 27th. the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean people".

The Yankee imperialists who occupied South Korea, and were frantically preparing a war, finally, on the 25th. of June, 1950 provoked the criminal war of aggression against the Korean people. By provoking the war in Korea, Yankee imperialism dreamt that it could invade all of Korea by a single blow, and thus extend the flame of aggression to the Asiatic Continent. In order to carry out its piratical objectives, they introduced the major portion of their forces of infantry, naval and air forces, as well as many mercenaries from 15 of their satellites, under the flag of the United Nations; destroying peaceful cities and farms, murdering at will the innocent population, including women and children, and employing the most savage and unprecedented method of war ever witnessed in all the history of mankind.

But the people of Korea, engaged in this just and necessary war for the liberation of their Motherland, dealt imperialism a crushing blow that defeated it, for the first time in history, waging a war that lasted three years, and which was supported by all the progressive people of the world: in this way Korea achieved a great victory, defending, not only the freedom and independence of its country, but also contributing, in a great measure, to the peace in Asia, and in the whole world.

The historic victory of the Korean people is ample proof that no amount of brute force is sufficient to enslave a country which rises up in arms and holds undefeated the standards of independence and national liberation.

Even though 13 years have elapsed since the Armistice Agreement, the Yankee imperialists are still occupying South Korea and oppose by all means at their command the yearning of the people of Korea to unify their country independently, and without foreign interference.

Northamerican imperialism arbitrarily violates the Korean Armistice Agreement and is now frantically preparing another war, thus constantly worsening the already tense situation in Korea and in all Asia.

Yankee imperialism brutally represses the struggle of the people of South Korea for their rights to life, liberty, democracy and the reunification of their country. Owing to their colonial policy of subjugation, South Korea has now been turned into a full colony of Yankee imperialism, an enormous army base.

Recently the Northamerican imperialists have made tremendous efforts to confabulate the Japanese militarists and the clique of Pak Chung Hi, through the infamous "South Korean-Japanese Treaty," as well as to manoeuver the

aggressive military alliance, intended to unite all the puppet governments in Asia.

The Japanese militarists, revived and rearmed under the protection of Northamerican imperialism, are a part of the Yankee plans of aggression to Asia and dream of a new invasion of South Korea, in order to fulfill their old dream of "great coprosperity in Eastern Asia", seriously threatening peace in the East, and in all of Asia.

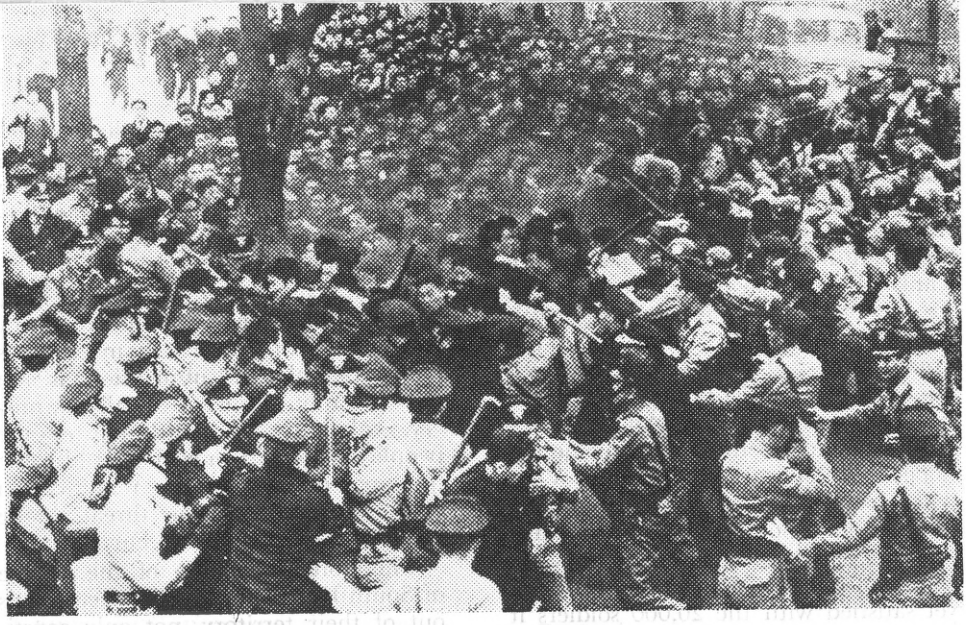
In a desperate effort to overcome the hopeless situation of their war in Vietnam, Yankee imperialism increasingly sends young South Koreans to wage their aggressive war against South Vietnam. The clique of Pak Chung Hi is not yet satisfied with the 20,000 soldiers it has already sent to fight in the aggressive war against Vietnam, whose people are fighting for the freedom and independence of their Motherland, and is now scheming to send almost 50,000 additional soldiers, in compliance with the orders of its Yankee masters. This proves that Pak Chung Hi's regime is the most faithful lackey of Yankee imperialism, and one of the worst enemies of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The occupation of South Korea by Northamerican imperialism and its policy of colonial subjugation is not only the root and cause of all the misery, calamities and suffering of the people of South Korea, but is also the principal obstacle to the reunification of Korea, and a serious threat to the peace and security in the Far East.

Therefore, the battle of the people of South Korea, to drive Yankee troops out of their territory, not only constitutes their fight for the independent unification of their country, but also a just struggle to contribute to the National Liberation from imperialism of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the preservation of the peace in the Far East and in the whole world.

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Tricontinental Solidarity, on the occasion of the celebration of the "Month of Solidarity with the people of Korea", energetically condemns the aggressive manoeuvers of Northamerican imperialism and expresses its firm solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Korea, for the withdrawal of the aggressive Yankee troops from their territory and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

In addition to this, the Secretariat, together with the people of the three continents and all progressive humanity, expresses its militant solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Korea against Yankee imperialism, and the clique of Pak Chung Hi, and their efforts to defeat the schemes of Japa-



nese imperialism to reinvade South Korea, as well as their fight for their rights to life, and democracy.

The United States troops have no right to remain in South Korea. Yankee imperialism must withdraw immediately from South Korea, and Korea must achieve its reunification by the Korean people, completely independently and without any kind of intervention of foreign troops.

The Executive Committee of the Tricontinental Organization of Solidarity appeals to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peoples and progressive organizations in the world, to organize vast movements and adopt all types of measures in support of the just struggle of the Korean people, on the occasion of the celebration of the "Month of Solidarity with the People of Korea".

The Tricontinental Organization Issues a call for each Country to Become a Bulwark in the Defense of Cuba

The events of the last few months, provoked by the aggression of Yankee imperialism against different countries in different parts of the world clearly denote its desperate efforts to maintain its positions at all costs, even going so far as to start a war, should that become necessary to achieve its ends. This criminal conduct of the imperialists is caused by the crumbling of the colonial system and the flourishing of the movements of national liberation, which are at present deciding the destiny of humanity which is irrevocably nearing the enjoyment of its full sovereignty and development.

The strategy of terror of the imperialists; their lack of scruples; their criminal tactics of military interventions; subversion; economic blockade and blackmail, as well as the inconceivable hypocrisy which surrounds their tortuous policy, is answered by the heroic and firm answer of all the exploited peoples of the world, decided to wipe off their exploiters from the face of the earth.

Faced by the advance of the peoples' fight for their liberation, the imperialists, headed by U.S. imperialism, have increased their repressions against the masses, and their subversion on a world scale. Proof of this is the "escalating" of the war of aggression in South Vietnam and its aggressions against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; the military provocations against the Popular Republic of China, Laos and Cambodia; the chain of reactionary coups d' etaf in Africa, and the criminal repression against the progressive forces in Indonesia; the shameless intervention in the Dominican Republic; the conclusion of new military pacts, such as the "Islamic Pact" and the "Japanese-South Korean Pact", the strengthening of Israel's military power, using it as a force for collision against progressive Arab countries, such as Syria, which is today threatened with aggression to its people; the attacks against the towns of occupied South Yemen; the subversion of French imperialism against the Republic of Guinea, through the Ivory Coast, and which has already caused the death of a soldier of Guinea; the criminal aggression to the heroic people of Vietnam and the serious situation now confronted by Cuba, due

to Yankee provocations in the Guantanamo Naval Base.

It is no secret that North American imperialism, which is the arsenal of weapons and the ideologic and economic center of world imperialism, is now confronted with the defeat of its criminal adventure in Vietnam, and that it is frantically searching for escape from this hopeless situation. No one can fail to note the danger caused by this situation of imperialism, which demands from the people the maximum effort in the battle, and an unfailing vigilance.

The Preparatory Committee of the Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, taking into consideration the fact that the situation confronted at present by the people of Cuba, constitutes the last link in a chain, which unmasks the fascistoid essence of Northamerican imperialism and its plans to force humanity into another world war, denounces the cynical declarations made by the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Dean Rusk, and by unidentified spokesmen of the Department of Defense of that country, regarding the alleged penetration of six Cuban soldiers in the Guantanamo Naval Base, located in territory usurped from Cuba by Northamerican imperialism.

The invention of this supposed incident comes only six days after the murder of Luis Ramírez López, Cuban frontier guard, by Yankee troops — and only one day after the area of the Naval Base was visited by the newspapermen of sixteen countries, who appraised the veracity of the happenings of May 21st., and the untruth of the Yankee assertions.

As has been declared by Cuban revolutionary leaders, this new incident constitutes a provocation, preparatory to U.S. armed aggression of Cuba, and a step further in the heedless race of Yankee imperialism, in its efforts to impose another war on humanity.

Cuba, as always, is giving an example of the determination of the people to fight till the last man against Yankee imperialism, with complete mobilization of the people, and with the energetic and brave reply to the plans of imperialism, given by the Prime Minister, Fidel Castro.

The preparatory committee of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL offers its unrestricted and unanimous support to the pronouncements of the people of Cuba and appeals to all the people of the world and the nations who are friends of Cuba, as well as the National Committees, to send as of

now, volunteers to Cuba, thus making of each country a battle trench in the world battlefield in defense of Cuba and of the impulse of the fight against Yankee imperialism.

This appeal to the active and immediate solidarity in favor of the victims of the aggression of imperialist fury should be in line with the best heroic traditions of the peoples who are today decidedly confronting their exploiters. We should turn this exhortation into a renewed offensive against Yankee imperialism and declare, in the words of Antonio Maceo, the hero of Cuba's War of Independence "...whoever attempts to invade our land, will only gather the dust of its soil, soaked in blood, in the event he does not perish in the attempt", and in this way, turn the criminal policy of imperialism into its final tomb.

Freedom for the Patriots Imprisoned in South Africa

The people of South Africa have, for a number of years, suffered the crimes of the regime imposed by the white minority, who has enforced the cruelest and most shameful system of racial discrimination, and extermination ever seen in the African Continent: the system of Apartheid.

For over half a century the policy of racial discrimination, basis of the colonial exploitation imposed by a minority of 3 million whites, has been developed and intensified to such an extent, that it has finally reached its most brutal and inhuman form with the instauration of the fascist regime of Verwoerd in 1958.

The native population of South Africa lives in constant terror; 12 million South Africans are prevented from exercising their legitimate rights; they have been despoiled of their best lands and confined in inhospitable regions, called "reservations" which in reality are nothing but concentration camps; they are considered as slaves and suffer the oppression of a fascist regime, whose only law is racial discrimination, forced labor and crime.

The entire territory of South Africa is an enormous prison, where the Africans themselves do not have even the right of free locomotion within their territory, and are obliged to carry a permit or "pass", in order to go from one place to another. The workmen are utterly devoid of protection; at the mercy of the exploiters who pay them starvation wages, any attempt to voice a protest or initiate a strike is considered as a crime of "sabotage" or "high treason", punishable with the death penalty.

There have been innumerable massacres, such as the one in Shaperville, in 1960, perpetrated by the racists against the exploited and humiliated masses who, in more than one occasion, have marched in the streets, defying the unfair laws which oppress them; demanding that discrimination be stopped and that justice and liberty be granted, so that they may enjoy their most sacred rights as human beings.

Such happenings are clear evidence of the fascist nature of the Verwoerd regime, which daily violates all the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of human rights, and shamelessly ignores the resolutions on Apartheid approved by the United Nations; as it is supported by the imperialists of the United States, Great Britain, France and West Germany, all of which want to perpetuate colonial exploitation of Africa.

It is repugnant to note the cynicism with which the white minority, claiming to own that part of the continent by Divine right, represses all political movements of the people who dare to fight and demand democratic reivindications for the native population.

The progressive forces and the nationalist leaders who have joined battle for the liberation of their countries

from colonial oppressions, have suffered in their own flesh the cruelty of the fascist policy; proscription of the popular parties, such as the CNA, persecution, searches of their homes, house detention, prison, tortures or death.

Perpetrating the worst crimes against the people of South Africa, the fascist regime of Verwoerd has condemned to death over 50 political prisoners, among which can be recalled the heroic union leader and also leader of the National African Congress, Vuyisili Mini, who on the way to the gallows shouted before his murderers the battle cry "Freedom for the Nation" and "All Power to the People".

Over 8,000 South African patriots are now piled in the prisons or concentration camps of South Africa, for opposing Apartheid and fighting for the liberty of their country. Among them are leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Lionel Bernstein, Ahmed Kathrada, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Elías Motsoaledi, Andrew Mlangeni and Denis Goldberg, processed in the "famous" Rivonia Case of 1963, as well as Abraham Fischer, one of the most famous attorneys of South Africa, who is an ardent defender of the fighters against Apartheid. They are all facing serious danger of death, therefore, it is necessary to start a great movement of solidarity of the people, demanding their immediate liberation.

The First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America resolved to declare June 26th. as the Day of Solidarity with the prisioners of South Africa, and in compliance with this resolution, we address this appeal to all the peoples of

Africa, Asia and Latin America, and all the countries of the world to:

1—Organize in their respective countries, on June 26 th. of this year, meetings of solidarity with the prisoners of South Africa.

2—Declare total boycott in the economic, diplomatic, cultural and sporting fields, demanding and effecting the oil and arms embargo against South Africa.

3—Demand from the government of Verwoerd, the unconditional freedom of all political prisoners, and all people imprisoned for opposing Apartheid.

4—Condemn the Verwoerd government for its criminal repression of the defenseless masses of the African population, who are struggling for their freedom.

5—Demand the ceasing of all arbitrary measures for jailing and torturing of African patriots.

6—Firmly condemn Apartheid, the policy of racial discrimination which is the basis for colonial exploitation suffered by the people of South Africa, which represents a challenge to humanity and at the same time constitutes a serious threat to World Peace.

7—Resolutely support the people of South Africa in their fight for freedom and independence.

We appeal to all the people of the world to endorse on June 26th., as well as from then on, the following slogans:

IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL FREEDOM FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICAN PATRIOTS.

TOTAL REPULSE OF THE POLICY OF APARTHEID.

FOR THE VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA, IN THEIR JUST STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

Full Support for the Portorican Peoples' Struggle for Independence and Against Yankee Domination and Repressions

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL):

CONSIDERING: that Porto Rico is the only direct Northamerican colony in Latin America, and, as such, the country most completely intervened in the American Continent, by Yankee imperialism, since 1898.

CONSIDERING: that the people of Porto Rico is waging an unequal battle —long and difficult— against the most brutal, hypocritical and piratical imperialist power of all times —the United States of North America.

CONSIDERING: that the territory of Porto Rico has been converted into a gigantic base for military aggression directed against the Latin American liberation movements, and that the Porto Ricans suffer a pitiless economic exploitation at the hands of the Northamerican monopolies, which has obliged over one million Porto Ricans (a third of the population of Porto Rico) to migrate to the United States, in the greatest exodus known in the history of the American Continent, and then to be the victims of social, national and racial discrimination.

CONSIDERING: that the events which occurred from June 12th. to the 15th. inclusive, in the city of Chicago, where 12 Porto Ricans were wounded and 123 arrested in another manifestation of police repression and colonial oppression of Yankee imperialism against the people of Porto Rico.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL condemns the repressions committed against the people of Porto Rico, both in their own fatherland and in the Northamerican territory.

We appeal to all the National Committees of Solidarity to energetically condemn those crimes and Northamerican colonial domination of Porto Rico, and to express their militant support to the people of Porto Rico, and its vanguard, the Movement for Independence (M.P.I.) in their fight for national independence and against Yankee colonial domination.

The Tricontinental Organization Condemns the Aggressive Plans of the Yankees and their Lackeys in Asia and in the Pacific Zone

Since June 14th., there has been held in Seul, South Korea, the so-called "Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Asia, and the Pacific Zone".

This "Conference" has been manufactured by the imperialists of the U.S. in order to fashion a new Military Alliance for the purpose of repressing the anti-imperialist struggle and the fight for national liberation of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific Zone.

Faithful lackeys of imperialism are present at this Conference, such as: the claques of South Korea, Japan, that of Chang Kaichek, of South Vietnam, of the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand and Laos.

For quite some time, the North-american imperialists have been making cynical manoeuvres against socialist and national countries of Asia, in an effort to thwart the fight for national liberation of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific Zone, destroying their independence, freedom and peace in Asia, at the same time expanding the focus of the war.

The same Yankee imperialism is directly intensifying the war manoeuvres and the aggression in this zone, in order to maintain its crumbling colonial system in Asia, and at the same time, it has already fabricated the "Japanese South Korean Treaty" which united the clique of Pak Chung Hi, in Korea, with the militarist forces in Japan, by means of the aggressive "Military Alliance of Northeast Asia", which places Japanese militarist forces as shock troops for aggression in Asia, and in this manner has opened to them the road to their further expansion.

Following this, Yankee imperialism has imposed and manipulated the so-called "Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Asia and the Pacific Zone", thus tightening its hold on its lackeys in Asia and the Pacific Zone, by means of the Military Alliance, as well as dominating them politically, economically and militarily, getting

them ready for aggression to other countries.

Above all, Yankee imperialism is still more frantic to send more mercenaries to join in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, and bind, by means of a military pact, its lackeys in the Pacific Zone, and in Asia, in order to compensate the shameful defeat it has suffered at the hands of the heroic people of Vietnam. The Pak Chung Hi clique has already declared that the problem of "joint assistance" to the aggression of imperialism against Vietnam, will be discussed at this meeting.

As to the approval of the aggressive policy of Yankee imperialism, the first place is held by the clique of Pak Chung Hi, of South Korea, and that of Sato, in Japan.

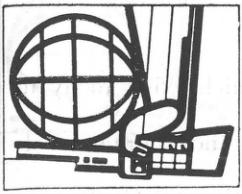
Regardless of the powerful protest and the accusations of the whole Korean people, and of all the people of the world, Pak Chung Hi's clique has sent, on orders from Washington, numerous young men, as well as middle aged men to be used as cannon fodder in the aggressive and shameful war against the Vietnamese people.

The Japanese militarists, not only lend their territory as a base for the aggression, and the war of Yankee imperialism against the people of Vietnam, but also produce war materiel for the aggressive U.S. troops, handling its transportation to South Viet-

nam, and even sending their military personnel to man the landing barges. They are also frantic to realize their old dream, now destroyed, of "co-prosperity in Greater Asia", under the active protection of Yankee imperialism.

The Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental Organization of Solidarity strongly denounces the so-called "Conference of Ministers of Foreign Relations of Asia and the Pacific Zone", which is being held in Seul, as an aggressive conference being held as a means of fulfilling the Yankee plan of aggression and as a challenge to all the peoples of Asia and all the peace loving people of the world.

At the same time, the Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental Solidarity Organization pleads with all progressive organizations of the three continents to struggle firmly against this Conference which is another threat to peace in Asia and in the world, and to express their strongest solidarity to the struggle of the people in this zone of Asia, and against the manoeuvres and aggressions of Yankee imperialism and its lackeys.



Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples of Paraguay

WHEREAS:

The people of Paraguay are subjected by a tyranny which has suppressed by violence and terror all democratic liberties and the most elemental human rights;

That regime is the utmost expression of the interests of the large landholders, the oligarchy and North American imperialism which impede the progressive development of Paraguay;

The peasants, workers, students and sectors of the middle class, of the national industry and commerce are victims of political persecution and economic and social explotation of the most degrading form;

The intervention of Yankee imperialism in the financial, economical, social, cultural and military politics of Paraguay in its internal and international policies, alienates the popular and national sovereignty of the people of Paraguay;

Paraguay has been occupied by Yankee imperialism, not only in order to exploit and oppress the people, but also to make use of its territory as a strategic base for counter-revolutionary action on continental dimensions, taking into account its exceptional geographic situation, its great oil reserves and its potential sources of hydroelectric energy;

The dictatorship and Yankee imperialism have converted Paraguay into a great prison of persecuted, tortured or assassinated patriots;

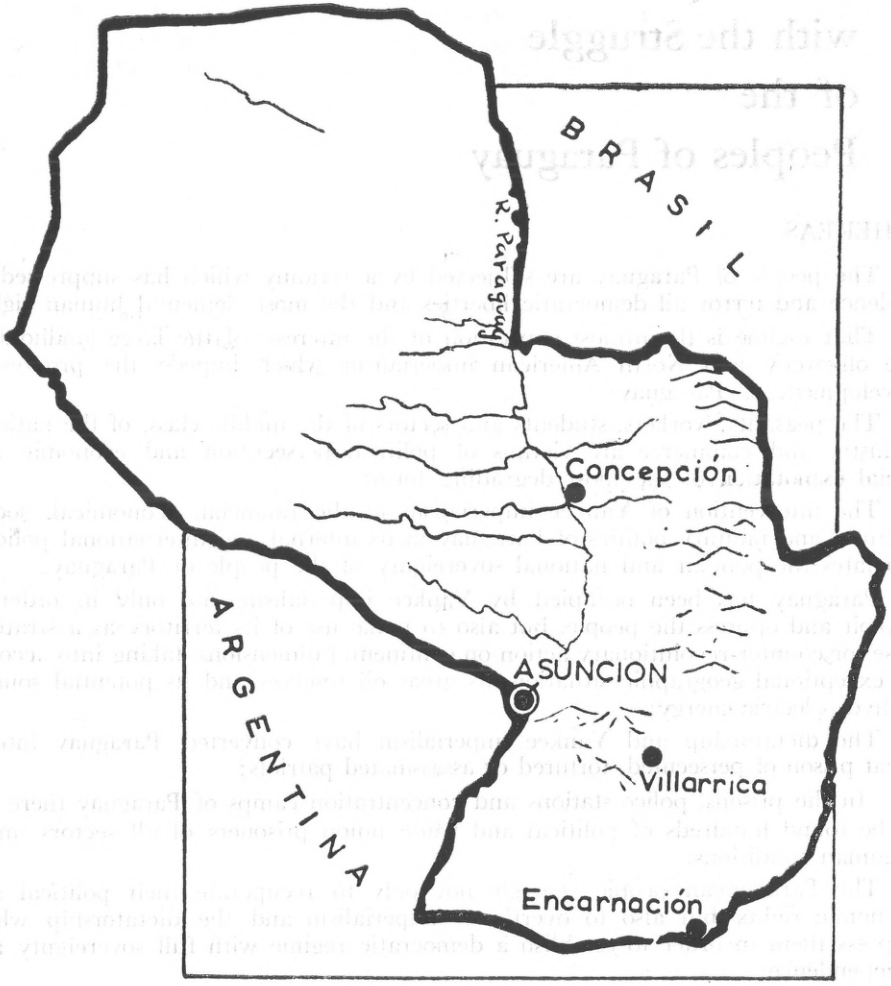
In the prisons, police stations and concentration camps of Paraguay there are to be found hundreds of political and trade union prisoners of all sectors under inhuman conditions;

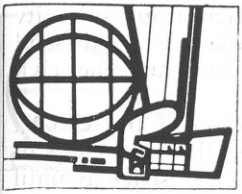
The Paraguayan people struggle not only to recuperate their political and economic rights, but also to overthrow imperialism and the dictatorship which oppress them in order to establish a democratic regime with full sovereignty and independence;

THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

RESOLVES:

1) To forcefully condemn the anti-national military regime which exists today in Paraguay;
2) To denounce and condemn the aggressive, interventionist and counter-revolutionary plans of Northamerican imperialism in Paraguay;
3) To express the most complete solidarity of the First Tricontinental Conference with the struggles of the Paraguayan people for their liberty, sovereignty and independence and to extend this solidarity to the hundreds of political and trade union prisoners of all sectors, whose immediate liberty it demands.





AFRICA

Condemning the Fascist Methods in Nigeria

CONSIDERING THAT: After more than six years the people of Niger lives in a terror which characterises the present regime imposed by the French forces of repression.

CONSIDERING THAT: After 3.8.60 Niger only nominally became an independent republic, such independence having been granted by France after securing for herself the wealth of the country through illegal agreements.

CONSIDERING THAT: A savage oppression daily afflicts the masses who express their hostility towards the unpopular regime of the Diori Boubou Hama clique.

CONSIDERING THAT: There has been an almost total non-existence of freedom of expression nor assembly, nor trade union, political or social organization, for more than six years.

Whereas the fascist Diori regime has committed mass murders since 1962, and particularly in 1964, when the people of Niger, under the leadership of the Sawaba Party rose in arms in order to make the neo-colonialists of Niger respect the Declaration of Human Rights, which the puppet regime of Niger signed at the United Nations.

CONSIDERING THAT: After more than four years several leaders of the Sawaba Party, as Adamon Sekou, former Minister of Public Works and member of the Political Bureau, Hima Dombele, former Deputy, Assana Mayaki, Aboubakar Kao, former Minister, Zhodi, Former Minister, Mounkaila Issifi, former Deputy, Alhadji Amadou Gabriel, former Mayor, all members of the Political Bureau, and many other well known militants loved by the people, held in the neo-colonialist goals of Niger.

CONSIDERING THAT: The present regime's clique, panic-stricken by the actions of the Niger militants, employs all the old methods of fascist repression: public executions, hangings, night murders, rapes, etc.

CONSIDERING THAT: The U.S.A. have supplied a significant quantity of modern arms and munition to the Government and have asked Israel to send military and civil instructors in order to train the puppet army and the civil reactionary clique in the use of arms.

CONSIDERING THAT: In spite of the imperialist coalition of the U.S.A., Israel, France, Federal Germany, the people of Niger, under the leadership of the Sawaba Party is more determined than ever to wage its just struggle until the final victory.

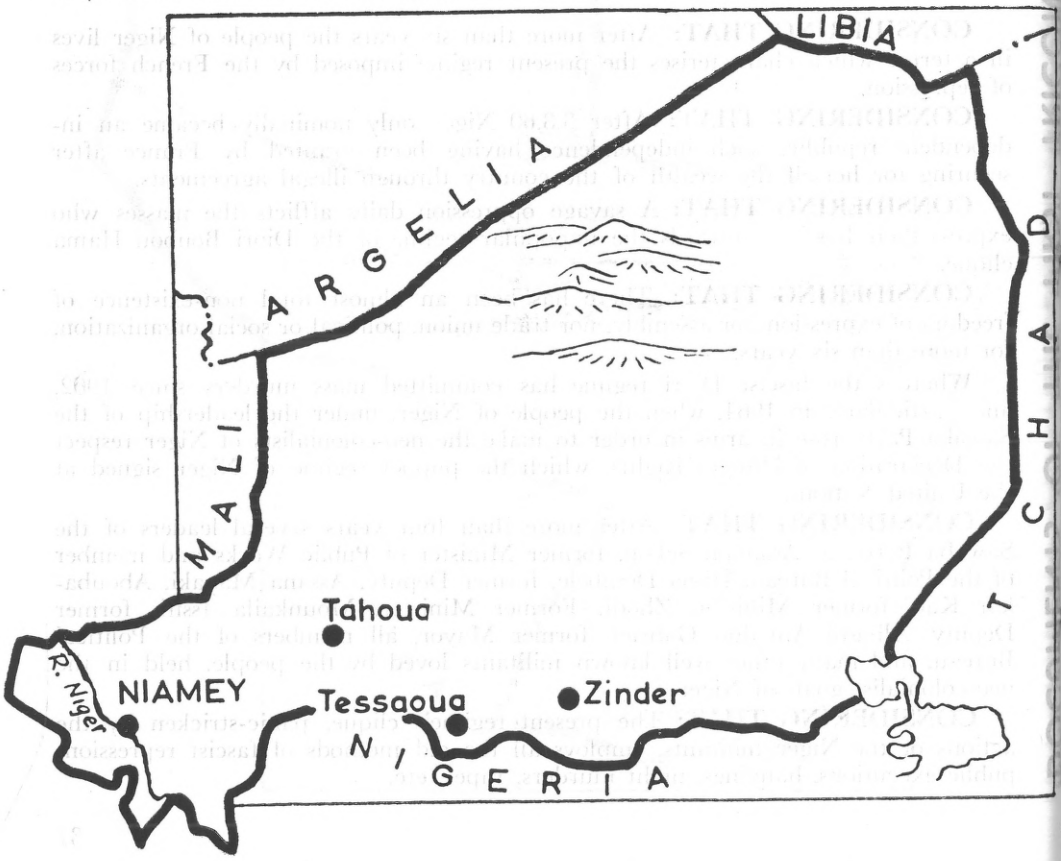
The Delegation of Niger (Sawaba) to the First Tricontinental Conference demands:

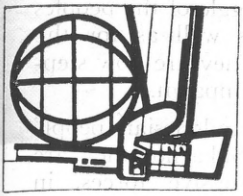
The re-establishment in Niger of freedom of expression, and political and labour organization.

The immediate and unconditional liberation of thousands of political detainees who have been held in prison from many years.

The immediate ending of mass and individual murders and a total amnesty for all political detainees.

The Delegation of the Sawaba Party requests the active solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in their just struggle against neo-colonialism, imperialism and for the true independence of their country.





Persecution of Democrats in Indonesia

The historical First Afro-Asian-Latin American Conference taking place in Havana from January 3 to 15, 1966, attended by delegates from 84 countries and observers of international organizations and countries, with profound concern have been following the recent development in Indonesia.

The development is such that the rightists and the reactionary elements within the Indonesian military forces as the backbone, in cooperation with and instigated by the U. S. imperialists through the C.I.A., have attacked the Indonesian people and nation , violating democratic liberties and split the anti-imperialist national

united front which has given an important contribution to the struggle of the peoples for the defense and achievement of national independence as well as for the consolidation of Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' solidarity. They are now stepping up and intensifying an anti-popular and anti-communist campaign.

While splitting and dividing the revolutionary unity of the Indonesian people and paying lip service by claiming to stand behind president Sukarno, they are actually continuing with their crime of persecuting all progressive forces, in particular the communists.

So far tens of thousands of people within the pregressive movements in Indonesia have been cruelly murdered or tortured, exposing the fascist nature of the present reactionary forces there in power. More than 100,000 peoples have been arrested. Among them are outstanding leaders in the workers', peasants, women, youth and student movements and also prominent scientists, writers and journalists. More than 15 universities, academies and hundreds of schools have been arbitrarily closed, their professors and students expelled or arrested. More than 30 newspapers have been banned and more than 300 journalists arrested and persecuted.

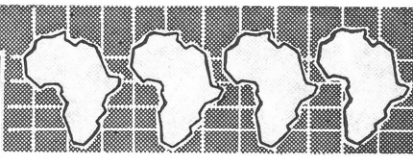
In the name of "revolutionary actions", the Indonesian rightists and the reactionary elements in the Indonesian army as the backbone, are launching every type of counter-revolutionary actions. In the name of "lefts" they are turning the situation to the right. In the name of suppressing the "September 30 Movement" they are carrying out a step by step coup by most traitorous methods. In the name of suppressing the "September 30 Movement" they are suppressing communists, and under the anti-communist banners they suppress every democrat, no matter that he is a nationalist, a religious person or a communist.

In facing the barbarous action of the Indonesian reactionaries, the Indonesian people, especially the workers and peasants who were subjected to a very long suffering from the ruling anti-people groups and were steeled in long years of struggle have come out in a more determined resistance through various forms of struggle. Together with the rank and file of the four Armed Forces of the Indonesian Republic, they are now marching forward to defend and safeguard the revolutionary thinking of president Sukarno.

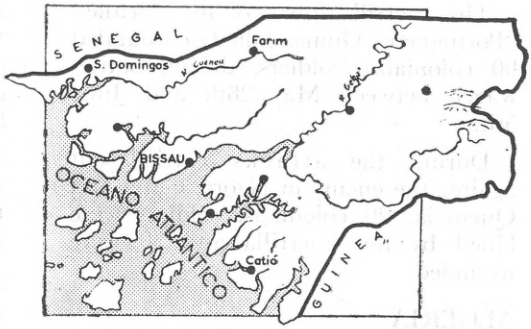
Fully relying on the Indonesian progressive forces and the solid unity and solidarity of the Afro-Asian-Latin American peoples' in their common and persistent struggle against imperialism, the First Afro-Asian-Latin American Conference strongly protests the anti-democratic action of the Indonesian reactionaries in power.

In the interest of our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the subversion practised by the imperialists and their lackeys, in accordance with our sacred duty to step up solidarity, let us express our support to the progressive and patriotic forces in Indonesia.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS



AFRICA



Abraham Fischer, a distinguished white lawyer from South Africa, has been condemned to life imprisonment, and accused of "sabotage" by the racist regime of Hendrich Verwoerd.

Fischer, leader of the Communist Party and firm defender of the South African oppressed masses, declared, during his trial, that his conscience did not permit him "to obey laws which, in no way, express the will of the three fourths of the population".

Abraham Fischer, who had already been in prison on three former occasions, could had been condemned to death before, but the mobilizations carried out in his favor, in South Africa as well as abroad, have stopped Verwoerd's murdering hand.

GUINEA (BISSAU)

The Northamerican magazine "Newsweek" has published ample information on the supplying of Northamerican equipments and war materiel to the government of Portugal, to be used in the repression of the national liberation movements of the Portuguese Colonies of Guinea, Mozambique and Angola.

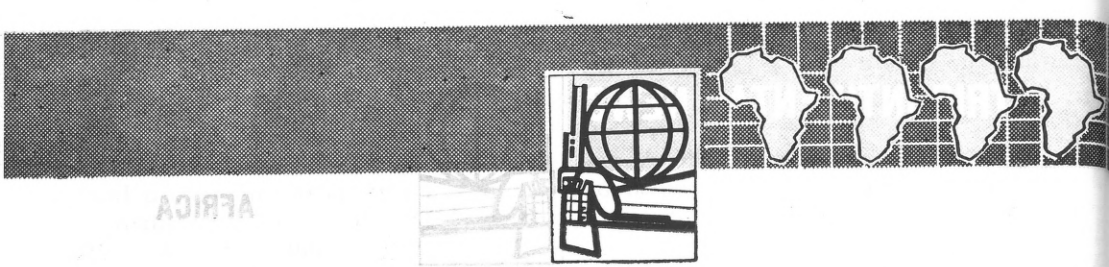
According to the confessions made by a Northamerican pilot by the name of Hawk, he had transported seven Northamerican B-26 airplanes, from the United States to Portugal, to be used in Angola and Mozambique.

Important decisions were taken by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) in order to intensify the armed struggle during the rainy season.

The decisions were taken by the Secretary General of the PAIGC, Amilcar Cabral, during one of his journeys.

A criminal aggression was carried out by U.S. manufactured B-26 bombers and four Fiat model fighter planes, which strafed the village of Djogil, causing seven deaths and a dozen wounded among the civilian population.

The guerrilla fighters of the PAIGC, replied to this criminal and unjust attack by assaulting a military station and killing ten Portuguese colonialist soldiers.



The guerrilla forces of the so-called "Portuguese" Guinea killed or wounded 90 colonialist soldiers, during battles waged between May 28th and June 5th.

During the attacks carried out against the enemy in Ngore, Cutia and Quemaia, 20 colonialist soldiers were killed by the guerrilla and 30 were wounded.

ALGERIA

During his visit to Algeria, Ibrahim Makhos, Syrian Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs signed a communiqué by which Algeria and Syria condemn the imperialist aggression against Vietnam, demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from Vietnamese territory and the carrying out of negotiations with the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam in order to solve the conflict.

Regarding the case of Palestine, the communiqué condemns the supply of arms to Israel, by the U.S. and West Germany.

Furthermore, the document points out that Algeria and Syria will continue offering their support to the African Liberation movement.

The chief of the Government Council, Colonel Houari Boumedienne, announced, in a public speech, the nationalization of the copper, iron, zinc and phosphate mines, and declared that "in this manner, Algeria takes possession of its natural wealth and the decision taken will be ratified by its full sovereignty".

Algeria has also nationalized the insurance companies, taking charge of the operations of the foreign enterprises.

ZAMBIA

Kenneth Kaunda, head of the Zambian Government, accused the British government of betraying the African majority, and pointed out that Harold Wilson is obligated to support Ian Smith's policy in South Rhodesia.

SOMALILAND

The president of the Somalian Party, Guimale Ali, declared in the National Socialist Congress, that the members of the so-called "Peace Corps", are really agents at the service of the Yankee Central Intelligence Agency, and demanded that the government carry out an investigation of the activities of the "Missioners of the Peace Corps" which endangers the country's sovereignty.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The government of the UAR has confiscated the fortunes and the latifundia of 88 wealthy land owners as a result of the work carried out by the Special State Committees for the liquidation of all remains of feudalism.

The President of the UAR, Gamal Abdel Nasser, in a speech delivered in Damanhur during a meeting organized by the Arab Socialist Union, made the following declaration: "let us completely erradicate social relations based on exploitation and class differences."

Nasser made reference to the non-compliance of the landowners with the Law of Agrarian Reform, and expressed that "We have to advance and to liquidate the feudalism which we inherited from the last century".

In regard to the monoeuvers of the Arab reactionary forces tending to the creation of the so-called Islamic Pact, he pointed out that "the Arab people know that those who support the Islamic Pact are far away from Islam. This pact has, in fact, a political essence, and it is calculated to lead us into the sphere of imperialist influence". Following this he declared: "however, our duty is to carry on the revolution based on the national principles, to erradicate exploitation, feudalism and all forms of domination and to create a society with welfare and justice."

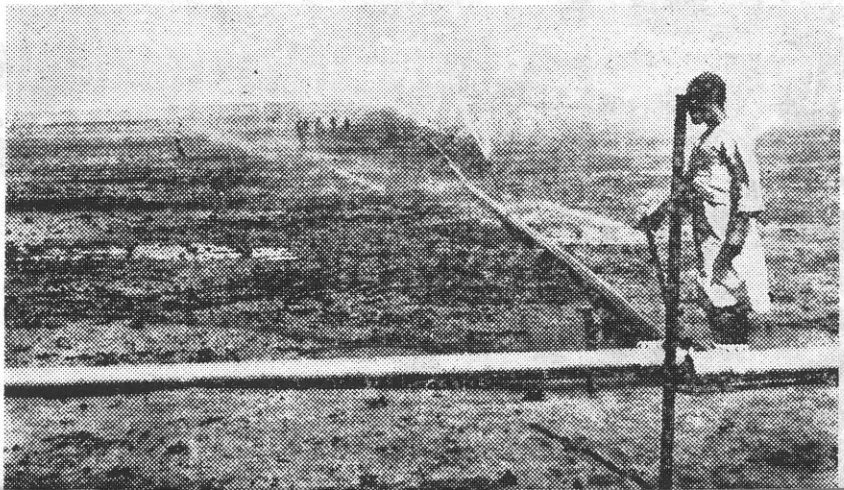
"We will fight" —he said "for the liquidation of imperialism and against reaction with all our strength". And he stressed the fact that the UAR "is constructing in the country, the socialist society."

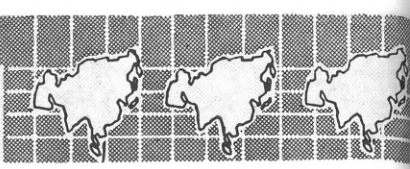
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

The government of the Congo (B) decided to put under State Control the generation and distribution of electricity of the whole country.

UAR - IRAK SOLIDARITY

Both the governments of the United Arab Republic and Irak stressed the importance of international solidarity in order to confront imperialism and reaction, and pointed out that their peoples are united in the struggle for the liberation of the Arab world.





ASIA

VIETNAM

The successive defeats of the Northamerican occupation troops and the soldiers of the satellite countries, at the hands of the Vietnamese patriots, and the crisis which originated in the popular opposition to the régime of Nguyen Cao Ky, are the salient points of the South Vietnamese situation at the present time.

In the last military actions carried out in the province of Kontum, from the 3rd. to the 10th. of the present month, four companies of Northamerican soldiers were vanquished by the South Vietnamese Forces of National Liberation.

Later, on the 20th. of the same month, two violent attacks were reported; the first against the military garrison of Hue, and the second against the Northamerican base at Chu Lai.

The uninterrupted series of successful actions of the South Vietnamese Revolutionary Forces are reflected in these informations of the last days: in Tay Ninh and Thu Dau Mot, 216 Northamericans were killed in battle during the first 10 days of the month of June; 470 enemy soldiers were put out of the fighting, in attacks against "key points of pacification" and "strategic villages" in the province of Ben Tre; 300 Northamerican soldiers were killed or seriously wounded from June 10th. to 13th., in the province of Thu Dau Mot, and others.

As to the popular battles against the military regime and their Northamerican protectors, the massive rallies in Da Nang, Hue and the City of Saigon are evidence of the total repulse of the South Vietnamese people to the ruling clique, headed by the puppet currently in power, Nguyen Cao Ky.

In order to try to avoid the collapse of the regime, Ky has been obliged to send his "select troops" to repress the people in these and other cities of South Vietnam.

Thousands of paratroopers and "combat policemen" were used to repress the movement, with the consequent balance of hundreds of victims, among them dozens of children, women and old men.

It will be well to stress the anti-Yankee nature of the protests against the regime, proven by the burning up of the Offices of Information of the United States (USIS) in Hue, followed by a latter attack on the Northamerican consulate of that city.

SYRIA

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice-Prime Minister of Syria, Ibrahim Makhos, made an appeal for the unity of the Arabs fighting against the imperialist forces who are attacking them. In an interview with the newspaper "Akhbar", he pointed out that the Arab progressive forces have "the duty to forget their secondary controversies

and to join their energies in the struggle against reaction and imperialism".

The Syrian government has resolved another distribution of land; this time, 334 families of small farmers (fellahs) benefited from this measure.

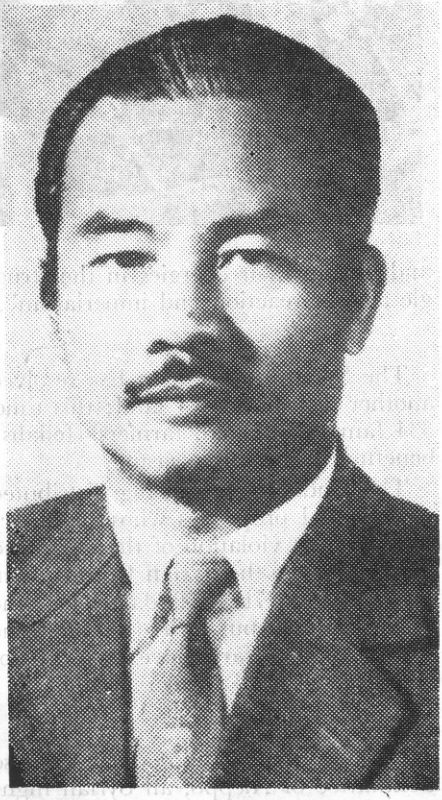
The lands that are being distributed were feudal properties whose existence constituted a violation of the spirit and the content of the Syrian Constitution.

From April 7th last, date when the disposition was put into effect, to June 15th, 62,000 hectares have been distributed among 5,104 farmer families.

By disposition of the Popular Defense Committee of Aleppo, all Syrian high-

school and college students will be trained in the use of arms.

The farmers of that same province of Aleppo have also expressed in many assemblies, their readiness to join the popular militia. At the same time, the Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions continues receiving messages from the Trade Union Sections in the whole country supporting the call to join the militia and the appeal to defend the socialist achievements of the Republic.



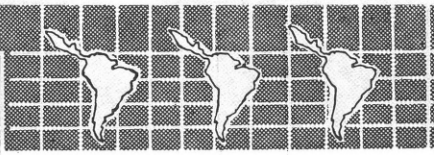
LAOS

Prince Souphanovong, president of the Neo Lao Haksat, congratulated the army and the people of Laos for having reached the number of 400 Northamerican airplanes downed on Laotian territory.

Souphanovong declared that "the army and the people of Laos, by downing 400 Yankee airplanes have dealed a hard blow to the aggressive war-like policy of Northamerican imperialism against Laos, and that this victory constituted a new failure for the Northamerican boastful air superiority."

CAMBODIA

The Yankee Pentagon has, for the first time, officially admitted that Northamerican troops are carrying out bombardments over this territorv. According to the official dispatch, "large quantities of 105 m.m. grenades were unloaded over Cambodia". This country has been suffering the Yankee attacks as part of the aggressive war launched by the Northamericans in South-East Asia.



State of Alert

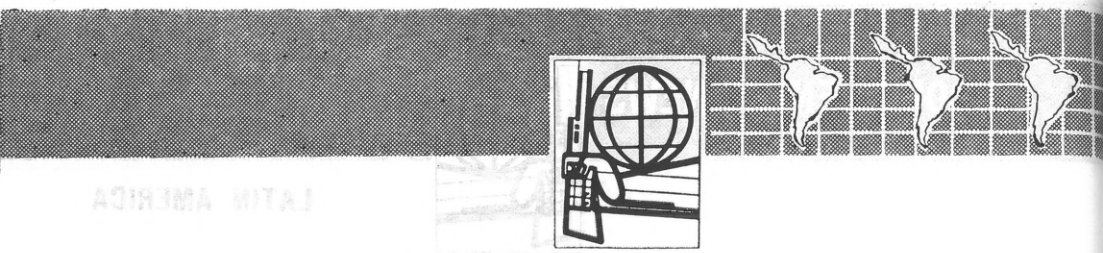
On May 21st. the frontier guardsman Luis Ramírez López was murdered by Northamerican marines in the Guantánamo Naval Base.

The shot that blew out the life of the Cuban soldier who was mounting guard in the interior of one of the sentry boxes, was made at 19 hours, from the truck which transported the Northamerican soldiers who were going to relieve their guards, just as the truck passed in front of the Cuban Post. Later on, the Northamerican posts shot once more —brandished their rifles and shouted to the Cuban frontier guardsman— "Hey, Cuban - we got another one".

On Monday May 23rd., in the Santa Ifigenia cemetery, in Santiago de Cuba, Major Raúl Castro, Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, delivered a funeral oration at the grave of the fallen Cuban soldier. There he stressed, once more, Cuban's decision to continue hitting the imperialists in their most vulnerable spot, which is "to continue giving all the necessary help, to the fullest extent of our possibilities, to all the National Liberation Movements in Asia, Africa and America".

Thursday the 25th.: over 30 foreign correspondents, exactly 36—representing 16 countries, as well as a large number of national newspapermen, were present at the Press Conference held right at the site of the happening, when the Chief of the Frontier Brigade, Major Demetrio Montseny explained how the aggression occurred from the Naval Base, and refuted the false versions being fabricated by the governing circles of the United States.

Nevertheless, the imperialist manoeuvre continued its course. The



Northamerican News Agencies, AP and UPI divulged new versions of the Defense Department, and the threats of Dean Rusk, Secretary of State.

Prime Minister Fidel Castro ruined the new aggressive plans by energically denouncing the Pentagon's declaration relative to an alleged incursion of the Naval Base.

Fidel, in his reply to Rusk, denounced the possibility that, behind the assassination of the Cuban soldier and the false versions, a new imperialist aggression against Cuba could be hatching.

In the meanwhile, on the night of May the 27th, President Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado, considering the seriousness of the facts, convoked the ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of the socialist countries, to whom he reiterated that the Cuban government considered the occurrence, as part of the "provocations and psychological background preparatory to an armed aggression". He pointed out the decision to defend the national territory and to accept fighting volunteers from the brother countries. Immediately afterwards the state of alert was ordered.

In Havana (May the 28th.), the Preparatory Committee of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, presided by captain Osmany Cienfuegos, issued a communiqué denouncing the falseness of the declaration of Rusk and other Pentagon spokesmen, and reasserted the request made to friendly countries so that they will send volunteers to Cuba "to confront the new threat of imperialism".

Expressions of solidarity were received in the Island from everywhere. Meanwhile, several detachments of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy persecuted and destroyed, on May the 31st., a pirate launch near the coast of Havana, ruining, in this manner, another plan of the CIA, whose objective was the assassination of Prime Minister Fidel Castro. That same day, another agent, infiltrated by the CIA, was captured in Guane, Pinar del Río province. Shortly afterwards, on June 4th, during the act held to inaugurate the Year of Combative Preparation, President Dorticós emphasized that by confronting the aggressive manoeuvers of imperialism, Cuba had performed its duty, acting at it did: "carrying out the orders of the Commander in Chief! The state of alert! All men arms in hand!" Dorticós said that the Cuban reply, the mobilized people and armed forces, and, furthermore, the overwhelming international solidarity, "make them stop and think".

COLOMBIA

The students of the city of Armenia, Department of Quindo, carried out demonstrations demanding better financial attention to the Universities,

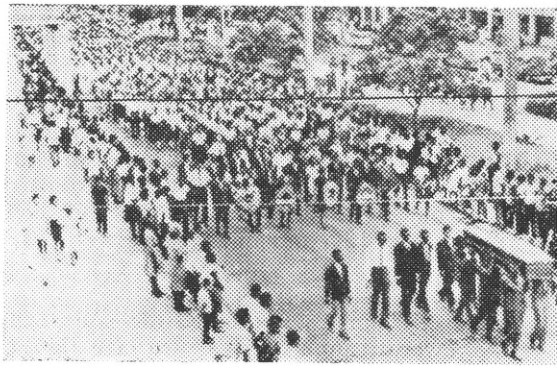
and also the liberation of the political prisoners. During these demonstrations, they bravely repelled the attacks to which they were subjected by the military forces of the regime.

By agreement of the Guerrilla Conference of the South Block, held "in some place in the jungles", between April 25th. and May 5th., the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have been organized. Marquetalia, Ríochiquito, Gualero and September 26th. are the fronts covered by the South Block of the Guerrilla Fighters. This Block, together with the National Liberation Army, which operates in the Department of Santander, to the North of the country, carry on the armed struggle in Colombia.

On the occasion of the second conference, the FARC made political pronouncements expressing their strong repulse to "the dark and gloomy picture of violence and destruction, where a gang of criminals installed in the government, in the military posts, in the leading positions in the banks, the large industries, commerce, the press, and the Yankee investors, extract, seeped in Colombian blood, fabulous riches from our country". Confronting all of this, the guerrilla fighters of the Block have assembled in this Conference, constituting the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, which will start a new era of unity in the struggle of all the revolutionaries in our country, together with all the workmen, the farmers, students and intellectuals, with the masses, to further the battle of the people and the taking of power by the workers.

PANAMA

Three youths were killed and dozens were wounded, due to police aggres-



sion during the protests against the murder of the student leader, Juan Navas Pojaro, 20 years old.

Nearly 2,000 students fought with the police in the principal streets of the city of Colon, burning public offices and turning over automobiles.

When, as a sign of their protest, the students sat in front of the police headquarters, they were attacked by the police, who shot at them and also charged them with tear gas time and again, but the students withstood their attack as best they could, turning the city into a veritable battle ground.

PARAGUAY

The Paraguayan National Committee of Tricontinental Solidarity, and the Latin American Organization of Solidarity, have addressed a plea to all the popular organizations of the world, to demand the liberation of the Paraguayan patriots who are imprisoned in the police stations, prisons and concentration camps.

Following his policy of surrender to the Yankees, the Paraguayan dictator, Alfredo Stroessner, will grant important concessions to the Norteamerican company, Placid Oil Company, to carry out oil explorations. These concessions cover 13.5 million hectares.

PERU

There is a continued increase in the world campaign to try to save the life of Hector Behar, Chief of the Guerrilla front "Javier Heraud", and of Ricardo Gadea, Commander of the "Southern Front", as it is feared they will meet the same fate as the heroic revolutionaries, Luis de la Puente Uceda and Maximo Velando, who were savagely murdered by the régime of Belaunde Terry.

Progressive organizations, judges, intellectuals, students and newspapermen throughout the world demand that the Peruvian revolutionaries be presented to the civilian tribunals of justice.

CUBA

Expressing its solidarity with the people who are fighting, Cuba dedicated the International Childrens Journey to the children of Vietnam, victims of the criminal Yankee aggression. During one of the acts, the Assistant Head of the Mission of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, and representative of Vietnam in the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, Ly Van Sau, expressed that the Vietnamese children were also aware of the way of life of the Cuban children, and very grateful to them for their demonstrations of solidarity.

The Cuban people joyfully celebrated the "Farmers Day" and the VII Anniversary of the promulgation of the Law of Agrarian Reform, by the Revolutionary Government, thus put-

ting and end to an unfair state of poverty and socio-economic discrimination which afflicted the farmers.

GUATEMALA

The Army Captain, Jose Dolores Amezquita, and several soldiers of the dictatorial regime of Guatemala, were killed in a skirmish with the guerrillas of the Rebel Armed Forces.

The information supplied by the Service of Public Relations of the Army points out that the skirmish took place in the village of Sunzapote, only 130 kms. from the capital.

Giving the deserved punishment once more to those who commit crimes against the people, the Rebel Armed Forces (RAF) executed two murderers who worked at the army's service, and who were directly responsible for numerous crimes and tortures of Guatemalan farmers. The criminals, to whom the popular justice was applied in an expeditious trial, were named Teodoro Ambrosio and Sabino Corleto.

UNITED STATES (TEXAS)

Mexican day-laborers residing in Texas, territory usurped from Mexico by the United States, have denounced the situation of poverty and discriminating tactics which they must endure.

Manuel Vazquez, a day laborer, declared: "most of the time my children go to bed at night without having supper. My wife is sick". He confessed that he feels happy when he has the opportunity to work, at least two days a week.

The people of Mexican descent are discriminated when applying for many different jobs and their children are denied the right to go to the schools where the white children are taught.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., president of a so-called Committee to Guarantee Equal Working Opportunities, declared that "the Mexican national minority is the most ignored part of the population and relegated to the condition of pariah in this country".

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A right wing group of Balaguer's partisans, backed and protected by the interventionist forces (FIP), stabbed to death the Secretary of Propaganda of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, Hermogenes Vazquez.

Also, elements known as Balaguer's guard gave a beating to Jesus Sanchez, of the DRP, candidate for mayor.

Incidents like these were carried out in all parts of the country, as part of the campaign of fraud and terror imposed by the candidate of the Yankee Department of State, Joaquin Balaguer, during the electoral farce held in this country, with the presence of the Yankee invading troops.

HONDURAS

More than 300 farmers have been evicted from the lands they had culti-

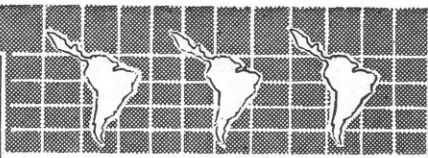
vated in an immense banana plantation owned by the United Fruit Company, in the municipality of El Progreso, department of Yoro.

In this enormous land grant, there are 21 villages, with a population of 30,000 farmers. It all belongs to the Bogran family, who rented it for $50,000.00 to the Tela Railroad Co., a name under which the United Fruit Co. operates in that zone.

URUGUAY

The Uruguayan Communist Party publicly denounced that "The Indonesian rightist coup is part of the desperate actions of imperialism in order to create new points of aggression and to establish the colonialist domination in the already liberated countries". In its declaration, it expresses that this aggressive policy of imperialism is carried out "as a consequence of its criminal war against the Vietnamese people".

Similarly, the Uruguayan Workers' Central, urged their government to demand in the UNO the ceasing of the assassinations of patriots that have



been going on in Indonesia since the triumph of the military coup.

VENEZUELA

On continuing the repression launched against the neighbors of the poorest suburbs of Caracas, where hundreds of families live in the worst conditions, the General Police Headquarters (DIGEPOL) and the Municipal Police, are carrying out a wave of arrests and breaking into the houses of the neighbors of these suburbs.

In the distric "23rd. of January" they beat up the neighbors with clubs and rifles, they broke the doors and the furniture of many of the houses. A pregnant woman was savagely beaten by Raul Leoni's gendarmes.

PUERTO RICO

Personalities of different political creeds met in San Juan and approved a resolution condemning the law drafted by the United States Congress which obliges the Portorricans to serve in the Northamerican Army. Due to the application of this law, some young men have been killed in the criminal war that the Yankees are carrying on against the Vietnamese people.

Young men of the Movement For Independence and of other patriotic organizations have expressed their repulse refusing to be enrolled in the Yankee army in order to be used as "cannon fodder". They will be submitted to trial because of these facts.

CHILE

Putting into practice the new law approved by the Chilean government in order to repress the workers' struggle in demand of higher wages, president Eduardo Frei has issued a decree ordering 750 officials of the Merchant Marine, who had declared a strike, to return to work.

The decree includes the appointment of a Rear Admiral as interventor and authorizes the use of navy officers in order to break the strike.

CUBA

The Journey of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People was celebrated in Cuba during June 13th and 14th in support of the just fight that this people is waging against the forces of reaction and imperialism.

The inauguration of this Journey was celebrated in the Theatre of the Cuban Workers' Central, where speeches were delivered by the delegate of the Guatemalan FAR, Orlando Fernandez and Ruben Rodriguez Gabaldá, President of the Organization Committee of the Journey. The closing speech was delivered by Comandante Flavio Bravo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.